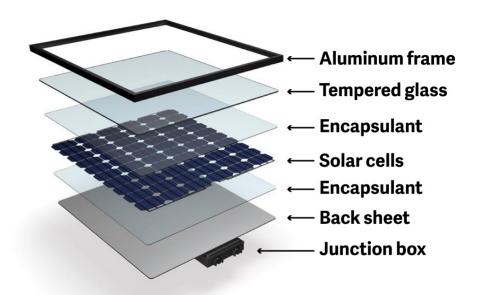


SOLAR PANEL SAFETY AND RECYCLING FACT SHEET

Solar panels are made to last in harsh environments

Solar panels are constructed to achieve long-term field durability to withstand harsh environmental conditions for 25 years or more.

Solar panels are mostly glass, aluminum, silicon (refined sand) and semi-conducting material. By weight, more than 80 percent of a typical solar panel is glass and aluminum – both common and easy-to-recycle materials. The glass is designed and tested to withstand hail and is tempered, like the windshields of cars, and so resistant to breakage.



We require our solar panels to pass rigorous toxicity testing

Lightsource bp utilizes tier-one equipment suppliers, and requires solar panels to pass toxicity testing.

Lightsource bp is committed to recycling

Because they pass toxicity testing, solar panels used at our solar facilities are considered non-hazardous and could be disposed of in regular landfills just like household garbage. However, Lightsouce bp is committed to recycling solar panels, including those that will be used at our Birch Solar farm – during construction, operations, and at end of life/decommissioning.

Lightsource bp is a board member of the Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA), an organization whose members are dedicated to responsible end-of-life management and are proactively developing recycling processes for the solar industry as a whole. SEIA has created a national solar panel recycling member-based program that aggregates the services offered by recycling vendors here in the U.S.

EMF from solar is no more concerning than EMF from home appliances

We are all exposed to EMF throughout our daily lives. All electric lines and equipment, including the lines to homes and businesses and home appliances, create EMF. Several studies have measured EMF at the perimeter of a solar facility to be negligible.

¹R.A. Tell et al, Electromagnetic Fields Associated with Commercial Solar Photovoltaic Electric Power Generating Facilities